

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

THE RAID AND ITS RESPONSIBILITY.

Now that the raiders have departed down the Shenandoah valley, and the "big scare" they got up in Maryland and the border counties of this State is at an end, we may review the events that have transpired with national composure, and measure their real importance with tolerable accuracy. Judging, then, of the late Rebel movement by the light of facts which are now generally known, it would seem that the first public impression of its character and purpose was substantially correct. That impression was that the demonstration contemplated only the acquisition of supplies for the Confederate army, and that those engaged in the expedition, being probably but a small force, did not design to make a serious assault either on Baltimore or Washington.

The sequel has fully verified this calculation. The most reliable accounts from the scene of the raid agree in estimating that the whole of the Rebel troops that crossed the Potomac amounted to but thirty-five hundred men. We are also aware that Baltimore was not attacked, and that its immediate vicinity was only secured by squads of cavalry sent out on various railway and telegraphic communications with Washington, to alarm the people, and pick up a certain quantity of plunder.

As regards the action of the marauders before Washington, there would seem to be ample reason to entertain the notion that no positive purpose to assault the capital with the hope of capturing it was at any time entertained. The most rational theory with regard to the affair is that the appearance of the Rebels in that quarter, as well as what they did, was but a feint, intended to cover the passage down the Shenandoah Valley of the wagon trains that bore away towards Richmond the spoils which the freebooters had gathered from the defenseless people within our lines. In order to effect this object a show of assaulting Washington had to be made to keep our forces from pursuing the robbers and possibly capturing them with all the valuable booty which they had secured.

It is furthermore probable that the raid was made by no other forces than those which were sent by LEE to reinforce HUNTER in his march on Lynchburg, and that their subsequent progress up the valley was as a sort of afterthought, at once suggested by the grave military blunder of HUNTER himself in crossing the Alleghenies and passing up into the extreme northwestern corner of Virginia, instead of retreating directly north, and by that means keeping his troops directly between the Rebels and Washington, until he could be so far reinforced as to have again assumed the offensive. It is, we apprehend, to this amazing mistake of HUNTER that the recent raid, with all its consequences, must be attributed, since it appears to be quite manifest that had HUNTER fallen back towards Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, instead of running off on a line which completely uncovered the points named, and all the region of country they commanded, EARLY and BURKEWICK might have been deterred from the foraging incursions they undertook, or have been disastrously repulsed in the attempt. As it turned out, however, STONE was surprised with a force too small to make a stand, and had to give way before the advancing columns of the Rebel Generals, while HUNTER was too far away to be reinforced by STONE or to reinforce him in his sudden and desperate exultation.

We are not disposed to be unreasonably captious in criticizing our military leaders and their conduct. We think that a great deal of injustice has been done to many unfortunate, but truly meritorious men, by a too quick and flippant censure of them, in which every civilian indulges. But in view of the late alarming and destructive foray of the Rebels into our borders, and the important aid which General HUNTER apparently contributed to its inception and prosecution, by actually opening the way for and thereby inviting it, we are deliberately of the opinion that his action in the premises is fairly a subject for Executive inquiry, and should, therefore, for the sake of military morale and discipline, be speedily investigated by a competent tribunal or board of officers, and dealt with according to the facts of the case as they may be judicially reported.

STATE DEFENSE.

Now that the last raid is over and gone, what do we mean to do? Are we to let pass as the life wind which we regard not? Will we turn it to no more practical use than to account for our own future precautions, and then derive from the experience of the same kind which preceded it? The habit of doing nothing, after repeated violations of the sort, to prevent their recurrence, is not only absurd, but criminal. A people who will not learn the necessity of making all proper exertions to secure themselves after such lessons as we have had within the last two years and a half, who will not rightly improve their warnings, richly deserve to be perpetually overrun by the Rebels and plundered of all they have.

There can be no question that we could easily have prevented every raid that followed the first one. Nothing was needed but a timely organization of a powerful militia force for home and border defense, and it is not extravagant to say that the raising and maintaining of such a force would not have cost more, if as much, as the gross value of the loss entailed on the people, and the Government by the predatory incursions which we have literally invited by our want of preparation to avert or resist them.

It is not necessary just now and here to inquire whether precisely the blame or responsibility for our past dereliction in this most important matter. It may be that the whole community and its civil authorities are so jointly implicated in the fault that any attempt to ascertain where the burden of blame should fall, would only result in a prolix contest of crimination and recrimination. But it is most certain that our past neglect to prepare for State defense, independently of

the national forces, has been a grievous and unpardonable oversight, and that the prompt action should be taken to repair the error. Other States have set us an example in this respect, which is eminently worthy of our emulation, and unless we duly regard it, we shall more than ever merit the censure and ridicule which has already been invoked by our strange indifference to, and utter omission to make preparation for our own protection. New York has a formidable body of militia ready for active service, for home defense, whenever any emergency arises that demands their presence in the field. Ohio has organized a powerful military force of like character, and is thereby enabled, in any sudden contingency, either to repel an invasion of her own borders, or, in the event of an extremity which calls for such assistance, to send several thousand well drilled and accoutred soldiers to help the national Government. But Pennsylvania, we are sorry to say, has done nothing to secure her own territory against the incursions of the common enemy, while equalling any other State in raising troops for the Federal army.

This matter of a home guard must now be attended to, and the measures necessary to obtain it be taken at once. It is too late to talk about the short-comings of the last State Legislature, or the defects of the present militia law. The Governor should take the responsibility of calling out the required force, and maintain it until the next Legislature meets, when an act can be passed to sanction and make good and valid all that he may wisely and properly do, in the interim, for the defense of the Commonwealth. Will Governor CURTIS take this hint and act on it forthwith? If he will, the people will sustain him.

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—Florence in Paris, giving exhibitions of his skill at the Hippodrome.

—The late Duke of Gordon bequeathed \$150,000 to the infant schools and schools of industry in England.

—No less than seven thousand three hundred and twenty-four sheep were killed by dogs in Ireland the last year.

—The Western Australians threaten the British Government with their anger if any more convicts are sent to their country.

—Shots in cold and snowballs are coming into use for their cheapness and destructive effect.

—The recent elections for the Council-General in France have terminated largely in the choice of liberal members.

—The prospect of the wine crop in the south of France is very flattering. The Burgundy vineyards are also doing well.

—The harvest is falling both in New South Wales and Victoria, and flour is in great demand there.

—At last dates gold was dearer one tenth per cent. in London than in Philadelphia, and four-tenths dearer in London than in Hamburg.

—Professor James Miller, of Edinburgh, the author of the article on Surgery in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, recently died at the age of 82 years.

—One of the Pope's veteran guards, who had been in his service since he was a boy, died recently, in London, at the age of 100 years.

—Desiree Arvid has reappeared at the Italian opera in London, after four years absence, in the character of the "Fighting Magician," to which she gave the most splendid effect.

—There are in England and Wales 44,000 lunatics under care, in public and private institutions. The Commissioners on Lunacy report that it is largely increasing of late years.

—The Marquis de Ferriere-le-Vayer, French Minister to Belgium, has just died at Brussels of a carbuncle in his neck. He was an author of some works, and a well-known diplomatist.

—The railway receipts in the same quarter, during the same period, were \$145,427,900, or 11.66 per cent. of road, and on a capital of \$2,500,000.

—The late King of Wurtemberg was the oldest sovereign in Europe. He was a brother-in-law of Jerome Bonaparte, and consequently an uncle of Napoleon III.

—American rhododendrons are the pride of the British conservatories. The scarlet variety is much prized, and is now the greatest attraction at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park.

—The price of wheat is advancing in the English market, foreign being held with firmness, in contemplation of the fact that the wheat crop in the United States is not so large as it was last year.

—The Levant Herald says the Cretan slave trade has received a late and important boost, in the fact that the island has been put in large numbers at low prices. "Prime samples" bring about one hundred dollars each.

—Cotton has made the fortune of Denmark. It is a great source of revenue, and with great profit it is a great substitute for cotton in many articles. A gentleman in this city has succeeded in bleaching and dyeing it perfectly, so that it can be used in place of silk for many articles.

—The Earl of Arundel recently made a complaint on the score of humanity to the Marlborough street police, to the treatment of prisoners, and to the receipt of the House of Detention. They are not permitted to have or cleanse themselves, and their cells are full of vermin. The master of the prison is in reply that he has no control over the matter.

—The real value of all the Imps that the United Kingdom in 1863 was £24,000,000, and of all the Imps that the United Kingdom in 1864 was £25,000,000. So that the value of the Imps, according to the prevailing theory, was £1,000,000 less in 1864 than in 1863. Yet the Imps are so numerous that they are a great source of revenue, and with great profit it is a great substitute for cotton in many articles.

—It is asserted that vast numbers among the Levant Herald say the Cretan slave trade has received a late and important boost, in the fact that the island has been put in large numbers at low prices. "Prime samples" bring about one hundred dollars each.

Stewart, a P. Stewart, of Tennessee. The correspondent of the *Register*, "Barley," announced a Major General A. P. Stewart's promotion to the vacant Lieutenant-Generalship in the Army of Tennessee.

Although the appointment of so modest, retiring, and junior an officer to the place of the late General, will excite the curiosity of our readers, those of them who are acquainted with the character and career of General Stewart, his exalted position, his high military and administrative talents, and his ready and judicious administration of the War Department, will readily admit the propriety of his promotion to the vacant position.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—The members of the New York Yacht Club, so well known in a nautical sense to this country, have arrived in this city, and are the guests of the Philadelphia Yacht Club.

They left New York at 3 A. M. on Monday, and arrived here at 10 P. M. on Tuesday. The club consists of about 100 members, and is one of the most exclusive and aristocratic in the world.

A Seasonable Remedy.—FOR RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA, JAY'S CATHARTIC TABLETS will be found a certain, safe, and prompt remedy. The most violent attacks of these complaints, no matter from what cause they originate, are thoroughly subdued by it, and no bad effects spring from its use.

FOR ASTHMA, CHOLERA, CRAMPS, &c.—JAY'S CATHARTIC TABLETS, administered promptly, will afford immediate relief, the disease being thus frequently eradicated in its earliest stage.

Children, Malaria, New Spasms, and all other ailments are speedily cured by Dr. JAY'S CATHARTIC TABLETS. It takes away all sources of the disease, soothes the stomach, and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases generally so prevalent among children and adults during the summer months, it is an equally recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered.

Prepared only at No. 241 Chestnut Street.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFE,

DAVID EVANS,

OF THE FIRM OF

EVANS & WATSON'S

SHEET IRON SAFE.

The "Irrepressible Conflict" Still Progressing

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH.

As a citizen of Philadelphia, I shall now review the personalities and other outside matters as contained in the article in your issue of the 10th inst., headed "The Irrepressible Conflict" still progressing, signed by David Evans.

As the chief writer of the article, I am bound to say that I am not the man who is charged with the responsibility of the article, and that I am not the man who is charged with the responsibility of the article, and that I am not the man who is charged with the responsibility of the article.

The \$25 BOUNTY.—The Committee having charge of the payment of the \$25 bounty to the soldiers who served in the war, have just issued a notice that they will have time to meet all claims made on them about the first of August.

The Committee have the money in their possession, but will be engaged for a few weeks in paying other bounty claims. Those who have claims should not forget to present them to the Committee on or before the first of August.

FIREMEN'S RECEIPTS.—At a meeting of the delegates from a number of Fire Companies held last evening, at the Hope House, a committee was appointed to investigate the receipt of the 23d Regiment P. V. (see *Telegraph*), who are expected to return to this city about the middle of August.

NEW CHURCH.—The Nineteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, contemplated to be erected at Nineteenth and Poplar streets, the corner-stone of which was laid yesterday afternoon, will be built of French brownstone, and will have a front of 62 feet and a depth of 70 feet, with a basement of 10 feet, and a total height of 100 feet.

A TEMPORARY LOAN.—An ordinance passed by the City Council yesterday creating a temporary loan of \$500,000 to meet the pressing demands on the City Treasury caused by the payment of bounty to re-enlisted veterans.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT.—The late Lieutenant General A. P. Stewart, who was killed at the battle of Nashville, is now being buried in the National Cemetery at Washington.

PERSONAL.—Major-General Franklin, ex-Secretary of War, is now in this city. Mr. Chase is also in the city, and is expected to stay here for some time.

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LILLIE'S BOMBASTIC PUFF

RECORDED TO W. H. GIBBS.

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

RELATIVE TO THE

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY

OF

ONE OF HIS BATES,

LAST SUNDAY MORNING,

Matrix that the burglar did not drink a hole more than

half an inch through, which statement he knows to be

false, as the burglar did drill a hole three-quarters of an

inch deep, which was half way through the door. There

is no doubt, had they not been detected, they would have

drilled it all the way through the door, and then pulled

the door.

Although Lillie states that the burglar got into the

back the door the iron, which is another of his false

statements, I will undertake to drill the balance through,

and if I don't succeed in one hour's time, I will

forfeit one hundred dollars, or I will drill another hole

in any part of the safe, or any other safe he has in use

in Philadelphia. If I don't succeed I will forfeit one

hundred dollars.

I succeeded yesterday in drilling three holes in the safe

at our above in twenty minutes each with one drill, which

is ready to drill three more.

DAVID EVANS.

STEEL & CO'S Pianos—

STOCK & CO'S

MAISON

PIANOS.

STEEL & CO'S

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